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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 9 May 1950

SUBJECT Huta Stalowa-Wola Steelworks and Rolling Mill in Stalowa-Wola

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted] 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

EVALUATE

DATE OF INFO. 25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Location: Stalowa-Wola (N 51/, 70) is a town of 8,500 population on the San River, about 5 km southeast of Rozwadow and 7 km northwest of Nisko. A highway and the Rozwadow-Nisko railroad line pass through Stalowa-Wola.

2. Name of plant: Huta Stalowa-Wola.

3. Ownership: A nationalized Polish enterprise.

4. Kind of plant: Steelworks and rolling mill.

5. Plant history: The Stalowa-Wola District is a barren, sandy area, formerly sparsely settled. The steelworks and rolling mill and the modern town were built by order of Marshal Pilsudski and not completed until 1938. The plant suffered no war damage and is operated at full capacity.

6. Supervision: The plant is subordinate to the Main Administration of Southern Plants in Katowice.

7. Management:

Technical Manager: Szanowski
Chief Technical Designer: Jensz
Deputy Manager and Production Chief: Nadalski
Manager of Heavy Construction Department: Engineer Lustig
Manager of Rolling Mill: Loczinsk
Engineer of Rolling Mill: Reimann
20 technicians

8. Work force: 5,000 workmen, including 150 to 180 P.W's. About 85 percent of the Polish workmen were untrained or newly-trained, and the remainder were skilled workmen.

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The plant does not require so large a work force. There were three shifts.

9. Location of plant: The plant is southwest of Stalowa-Wola, south of the Rozwadow-Nisko highway, about 3 km from the San River, about 3 km from Rozwadow and about 5 km from Nisko. The area was formerly a dense fir forest, which was largely preserved around the town and the plant.

10. Plant area: about 2,000 x 1,500 meters

11. Plant installations: (see corresponding numbers on Annex):

(1) Sawmill
(2) Assembly shop
(3) Partitioned room where German 88 and 105-mm antiaircraft guns (automatic control) and 128-mm antiaircraft guns (details not observed) have been completely disassembled since January 1949. After the technical designs of the guns were copied and the material tested, they were reassembled.
(4) Tool shop: 40 milling machines, 20 grinding machines, 35 lathes and some small cold saws (Wagner type), a butt-welding machine and 10 furnaces.
(5) Management of technical department.
(6) Mechanical department: about 400 machine tools
(7) Annex, 50 x 100 meters. The foundation allegedly was completed by the end of July 1949.
(8) Plant management and chemical laboratory.
(9) Rough-tooling department.
(10) Hardening shop.
(11) Forge: 2 hydraulic presses; 30 to 40 hammers.
(12) Finishing assembly of chassis. (Preliminary treatment in department No 6.)
(13) Steelworks: Two open-hearth furnaces; gas heating (natural gas) volumetric capacity: 60 to 80 tons each. Two Demag furnaces (arcs) and two induction furnaces.
(14) Dump for steel production.
(15) Rolling mill: 4 sheet rolling trains, 3 section rolling trains and a wire-drawing shop.
(16) Annex; built in 1949.
(17) Steel depot.
(18) Management.
(19) Shed for plant locomotives (steam).

12. Production:

Steel plates and plates up to 30-mm gauge
Sectional iron (all shapes)
Concrete mixers
Heavy metal shears
Tubes of different diameters
Piston rings
Crankshafts
Axles
Gear wheels
Springs for railroad cars
Guns
Ball bearings
Pneumatic hammers
Automobile chassis

a. General: There was only a small rifle production in 1945. The plant has increasingly specialized in engineering construction since 1946.

Model machines of this plant were shown at the International Exposition in Posen(P 53/A 26) in 1948 and 1949. Heavy machine castings were delivered from Upper Silesia.

b. (1) Special observations:
Northern half of workshop No 2: Production of ball bearings, 25 to 120 mm in diameter. Southern half: finishing assembly of concrete mixers (British type).

(2) Workshop No 6: Production of automobile pistons and Opel, Renault, Ford 170 V, etc., piston parts for delivery to the Soviet Union. Plate shears Pels Berlin type 2.5 and 5-meter cutting length. Section shears (in three reproduced types) up to 10-mm through-cut. Pneumatic hammers (reproduced French Leche type). Parts of truck chassis, which go to the finishing assembly in workshop No 12 and are delivered to the Starachowice (A 52/ 05) Automobile Plant.

(3) Large flywheels are tooled in workshop No 9.

13. Production stages:

a. The raw materials come by rail. Both open-hearth furnaces are tapped three times daily, which means a total daily output of 180 tons of steel per furnace. The Demag furnaces produced about 90 tons of steel daily and the induction furnaces about 90 tons of special steels.*

b. Steel and ingot steel were processed in the rolling mill. Steel plates and plates of up to 30-mm gauge, as well as sectional iron of all shapes, and square iron (length of side: 120 mm) were produced.

14. Raw materials:

The following came from Upper Silesia and other parts of Poland:

Pig iron
Coal and coke
Ingot steel
Scrap
Dolomite
Lime

15. Power:

Supplied by the Ozet Power Station, 3 km north of Stalowa-Wola, between the town and the San River. This power station was built at the same time as the Huta Stalowa Wola Plant, and supplies electricity both to the plant and the town.

16. Traffic facilities:

Spur track and highway connection.

17. Outgoing shipments: About 10 carloads daily.

18. Trade commissioners: Swedish businessmen were seen in the plant in 1946 and 1947, and occasionally uniformed Soviets. Shipments went to the Soviet Union at that time. Later, these commercial agents were usually in civilian dress.

19. Security: Barbed-wire fence, watchtowers, well-trained plant militia, strict checking of identification papers at gates. (All PWs were withdrawn in June 1949.)

25X1 Comment:

a. The Stalowa-Wola Plant started production in 1939. It produced 40,000 tons of open-hearth steel and 25,000 tons of electric steel in 1939. The rolling mill capacity had already been increased to 100,000 tons of rolled products in 1939.

*b. According to para 13, the estimated annual production may be about 110,000 tons of open-hearth steel and about 45,000 tons of electric steel, or a total of 155,000 tons of steel. If rolling losses are about 25 percent, about 110,000 tons of rolled products can be made from this ingot steel production. Therefore, full utilization of the existing rolling mill capacity can be assumed.

c. The plant produced only armor plates and guns in 1939.

d. The plant was a subsidiary of the Hermann-Goering Trust during the German occupation of Poland.

1 Annex: 1 Blueprint, "Huta Stalowa-Wola" Steelworks and Rolling Mill in Stalowa-Wola.

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Annex

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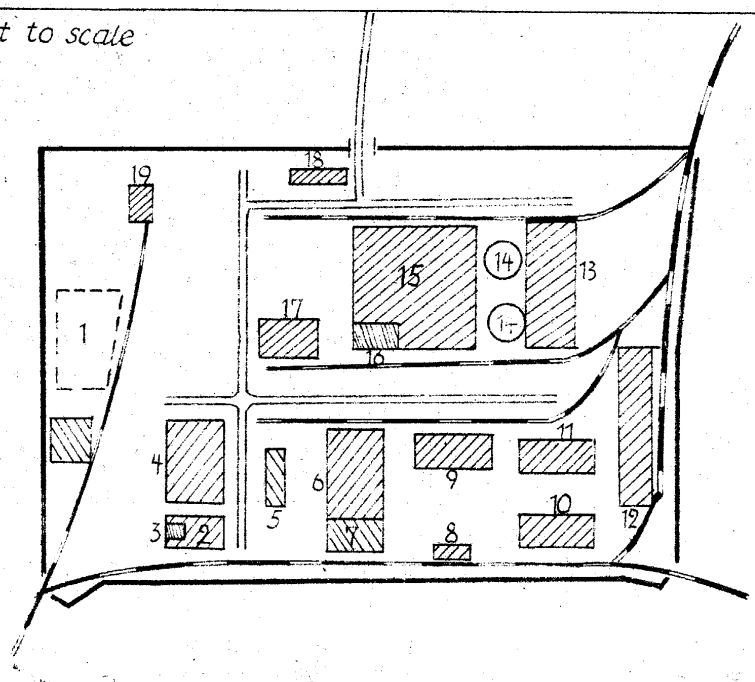
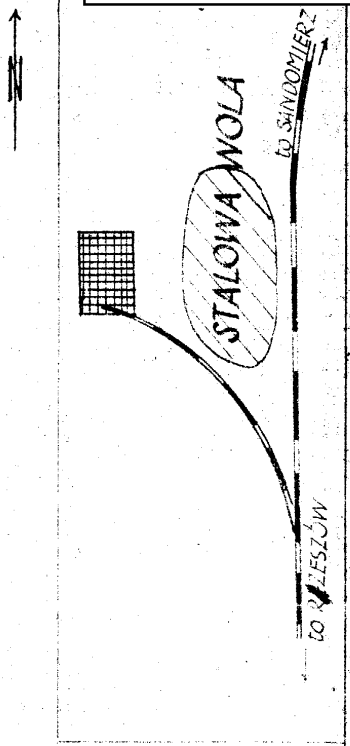
"Huta Stolowa-Wola" Steelworks Bar Rolling Mill in STALOWA-WOLA

not to scale





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